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(54) **Combined steam and vacuum cleaner**
Kombinierter Dampf-Staubsauger
Combiné aspirateur-vapeur

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Description

The present invention relates to a vacuum cleaner having means for vaporizing cleaning fluid.

A conventional up-right electric vacuum cleaner, as illustrated in Figure 1, comprises: a fan motor 2 disposed on a lower side of the body 1 for generating suction force according to operation of the cleaner 1; a dust collecting pouch 4 disposed on an upper side of the fan motor 2 for collecting dust sucked in through a suction hose 3; a brush 5 disposed on the lower side of the body of the cleaner 1 for being rotated according to operation of the fan motor 2; and a suction head 6 disposed on the lower side of the body of the cleaner 1 for sucking dust into a suction port 6a to dispatch the same to the suction hose 3.

Furthermore, a cover 7 is fitted to a front of the body 1 of the cleaner, so that the same can be opened and closed for change of the dust collecting pouch 4, and a plurality of exhaust holes 8 are formed on a lower side of the cover 7 in order to discharge sucked air to an outside of the body 1.

Accordingly, when a strong suction force is generated within the body 1 of the cleaner according to the operation of the fan motor 2, the air along with the dust, sucked into the suction port 6a by operation of the brush 5, is dispatched to the dust collecting pouch 4 through the suction hose 3, and only the air purified by passing through the dust collecting pouch 4 is discharged to the atmosphere through an exhaust port 8 while the dust is collected inside the dust collecting pouch 4 because the same cannot pass through the pouch 4.

As seen from the foregoing, the dust, waste or the like can be collected by the conventional technique to a degree. However there has been a problem in that stains absorbed into a floor, old stains or the like cannot be removed, decreasing the cleaning effectiveness markedly and causing inconvenience to users by requiring separate wiping with a damp cloth or the like.

The above-identified cleaner can achieve the effect of wet-mop cleaning to a degree but it is difficult to remove stains absorbed into the floor or old stains. Besides, there is a problem in that the cleaning effectiveness is reduced due to excess water delivery thereby leaving behind stains after the cleaning. Furthermore, the excess water is unhygienic and can lead to the spread of harmful germs.

DE-U-9216531 discloses a vacuum cleaner including driving means for generation a suction force, a source of cleaning fluid and delivery means for delivering cleaning fluid from said source to a floor to be cleaned, including a heater for vaporizing the cleaning fluid before delivery to said floor.

US-A-4353145 discloses a vacuum cleaner including a source of cleaning fluid, delivery means for delivering cleaning fluid from said source to a floor to be cleaned. The disclosed cleaner requires the fluid to be preheated.

According to the present invention, there is provided a vacuum cleaner including driving means for generation a suction force, a source of cleaning fluid, mopping means for removing liquid from said floor, a heater for vaporizing the cleaning fluid delivery means, for delivering cleaning fluid from said source to a floor to be cleaned or the mopping means, wherein the delivery means includes a conduit conveying exhaust from the driving means to the heater and an atomizing means for atomizing said cleaning fluid and ejecting it into said conduit.

Preferred features are defined in claims 2 to 11 appended hereto.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to Figures 2 to 11 of the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is an overall longitudinal sectional view for illustrating a conventional upright electric vacuum cleaner;
Figure 2 is an overall longitudinal sectional view for illustrating an electric vacuum cleaner according to the first embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 3 is a sectional view for illustrating a partially enlarged water supply means in Figure 2;
Figure 4 is a sectional view for illustrating a partially enlarged dust collecting means in Figure 2;
Figure 5 is a sectional view for illustrating a partially enlarged driving means in Figure 2;
Figure 6 is a sectional view for illustrating a partially enlarged first embodiment of the steam generating means in Figure 2;
Figure 7 is a transverse cross sectional view along an "A-A" line in Figure 6;
Figure 8 is a transverse cross sectional view for illustrating a changed example of a heater in Figure 6;
Figure 9 is a sectional view for illustrating a partially enlarged second embodiment of the steam generating means;
Figure 10 is a sectional view for illustrating a partially enlarged third embodiment of the steam generating means;
Figures 11a, 11b and 11c are sectional views for respectively illustrating changed examples of a suction head;
Figure 12 is an overall longitudinal sectional view for illustrating an electric vacuum cleaner according to the second embodiment of the present invention;
Figure 13 is a sectional view for illustrating a partially enlarged important part in Figure 12;
Figure 14 is a partially enlarged sectional view for illustrating another changed example of a water control means according to the present invention; and
Figure 15 is an enlarged sectional view for illustrating the steam generating means according to the present invention.

Hereinafter, the first embodiment of the present

invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings from Figures 2 to 13.

Figure 2 is a sectional view for illustrating an electric vacuum cleaner according to the first embodiment of the present invention, where reference numeral 10 represents a body of the cleaner having a handle 11 coupled to one side thereof and a cover 12 detachably coupled to a front thereof.

The body 10 is coupled thereunder with a steam generating means 20 for generating steam according to operation of the cleaner, and is coupled thereupon with a water supply means 30 for supplying water W into the steam generating means 20.

The water supply means 30, as illustrated in Figure 3, is disposed with a water storage 31 for storing a predetermined quantity of water W therein, upon which there is formed a water filling port 32 for water refilling.

The water filling port 32 is screwed at an approximate central area thereof to a lid 33 formed with an orifice 33a for air circulation.

A water pipe 36 is connected at a lower side of the water storage 31 to a check valve 34 for prevention of water W counterflow and to a flow control valve 35 for controlling discharge quantity of water W that is supplied.

A floater 37 is disposed within the water storage 31 in order to prevent the water W from overflowing according to the quantity of the water W.

Meanwhile, a dust collecting means 50 is disposed under the water supply means 30, which collects the dust and the like sucked in by suction force generated by activation of a driving means 40.

The dust collecting means, as illustrated in Figure 4, separates the dust and the waste water sucked in by the suction head 60 connected to the lower side of the body 10 and by a suction pipe 51 connected there between to thereafter store the same separately.

The waste water W1 sucked in from the suction pipe 51 can be stored in a waster water storage tank 52, detachably connected to an upper side of the driving means 40 because filter box 53 is integrally formed therewith.

The filter box 53 is formed thereon with a suction port 5a for sucking in the air and the dust infused into the waste water storage tank 52.

The filter box 53 is detachably disposed therein with a filter 54 for storing the sucked-in dust and the filter box is formed thereunder with a discharge port 53b for discharging the air which has passed the filter 54.

It is advisable that the filter should be formed with a mesh pouch, through which the air can pass but the dust cannot pass. When the mesh pouch is filled with the dust, the dust can be taken out through the discharge port 53b formed under the filter box 53.

Meanwhile, the driving means 40 disposed under the dust collecting means 50, as illustrated in figure 5, is housed in a housing 41 connected to the waste water storage tank 52 and is rotatively disposed with an impellor 43 for generating suction force by being rotated according to the activation of a driving motor 42 installed under the housing 41.

A suction port 41a connected to the discharge port 5b is formed on an upper side of the housing 41 for air circulation and at the same time, an exhaust port 41b is formed at one side thereof in order to discharge part of the purified air sucked in from the suction port 41a.

A discharge pipe 44 is connected to the other side of the housing 41 in order to supply the purified air into the steam generating means 20.

An exhaust valve 45 is disposed in the discharge pipe 44 in order to discharge the purified air within the housing 41 according to the opening and closing operation.

a pressure sensor 46 is disposed above the valve 45 in order to control an opening degree of the exhaust valve according to pressure within the housing 41.

Meanwhile, the steam generating means 20 disposed under the driving means 40 for generating steam by being supplied of the water W from the water supply means 30, as illustrated in Figures 6 and 7, is disposed with a heater 22 in a steam chamber 21 for generating heat according to supply of the electric source, and an exhaust pipe 44 is connected to one side thereof in order to enable the purified air to be infused.

The exhaust pipe 44 connected at one side thereof to a water supply pipe 36 is formed with an ejection nozzle 23 of a small diameter for ejecting water W discharged by pressure of the purified air in an atomization state. A steam exhaust pipe 24 is connected to the other side of the steam chamber 221 in order to discharge the air changed into the atomization state according to the activation of the heater 22 toward the suction head 60.

The water W in the ejection nozzle 3 supplied through the supply pipe 36 is ejected into the steam chamber 21 in the atomization state by the pressure of the air discharged from the exhaust pipe 44 to thereby shorten heating time and facilitate the steam to be generated easily as well.

Here, shapes of the steam chamber 21 and the heater 22 are not limited to the present embodiment. As illustrated in Figure 8 , the steam chamber 21 can be made in a ring shape with the same shape of heater 22 installed therein to thereby improve heat efficiency of the heater 22 and further facilitate the generation of the steam.

Meanwhile, the steam generating means 20 is not limited to the present embodiment, and by way of example, as illustrated in Figure 9, the water supply pipe 36 can be disposed with an ultrasonic wave humidifying means 25 having a trembler 25a to thereby atomize the water W supply the same along with the purified air into the steam chamber 21.

Furthermore, in the steam generating means 20, as illustrated in Figure 10, the water supply pipe 36 and the exhaust pipe 44 are connected to the steam chamber 21 respectively, and according to the closing and opening of respective valves 26a and 26b installed within the exhaust pipe 44 and steam exhaust pipe 24, the steam

generated from the steam chamber 21 can be discharged into the steam exhaust pipe 24.

In other words, the steam within the steam chamber 21 cannot realize infuse of the air from the steam exhaust pipe 24 when the valves 26a and 26b are closed to thereby curve the discharge of the steam, and when the valves 26a and 26b are opened, the steam is discharged into the suction head 60 through the steam exhaust pipe 24 by pressure of the air discharged from the exhaust pipe 24 according to the activation of the driving means 40.

At this time, because the valves 26a and 26b are systematically operated with a flow control valve 35 disposed a the water supply pipe 36 in the water supply means 30, thereby enabling discharged quantity of the water, air and the steam to be controlled.

Meanwhile, the suction head 60 installed under the body 10 of the cleaner, as illustrated in Figure 11, is disposed with the suction pipe 51 connected to the dust collecting means 50 at the other end thereof, and one end of which is formed with a suction prot 61 facing the floor in order to absorb the dust, foreign objects and the waste water.

Within the suction port 61, a revolving cloth 62 is rotatively disposed in order to enable a wet cloth cleaning. A steam ejection port 63 for ejecting steam generated from the steam generating means 20 is connectedly formed with the steam exhaust pipe 24.

Contrivance of the steam ejection port 63 facing the floor at a front of the suction port 61 is not limited to the present invention, and, by way of example, as illustrated in Figure 11b, the steam ejection prot 63 can be positioned to face the suction port 61 to thereby eject the steam directly to a periphery of the revolving cloth 62, or the same can be positioned at a rear of the suction port 61 as illustrated in Figure 11c.

Unexplained reference numerals 64 and 65 in the drawing represent a front wheel and rear wheel rotatively connected to the lower side of the suction head 60.

Hereinafter, operation and effect of the first embodiment according to the present invention thus constructed will be described in detail.

First of all, when the suction force is generated within the dust collecting means 50 according to the activation of the driving means 40, foreign objects such as the dust and the like are sucked in through the suction port 61 formed at the suction head 60, and at the same time, the water W supplied from the water supply means 30 is evaporated at the steam generating means 20 to thereafter be ejected toward the to-be-cleaned floor through the steam ejection port 63.

In other words, when the impellor 43 is rotated according to activation of the driving motor 42, a strong suction force is generated in the dust collecting means 50 and the foreign objects such as the dust and the like absorbed into the suction port 61 are sucked into the waste water storage tank 52 through the suction pipe 51.

The water W stored in the storage 31 of the water supply means 30 is dispatched to the steam chamber 21 through the water supply pipe 44.

The water W is then atomized at the ejection nozzle 23 by pressure supplied according to the suction force of the impellor 43 to thereby be sent to the steam chamber 21. The exhaust pipe 44 and water supply pipe 36 are joined at the ejection nozzle 23.

At this time, the check valve 34 prevents the water W from flowing backward.

Furthermore, because the lid 33 is screwed to the upper side of the storage 31, the water W can be refilled. the lid 33 is formed with an orifice 33a for air circulation, so that pressure of the water W discharged through water supply pipe 36 can maintained at a predetermined level. The floater 37 disposed therein prevents the water W in the storage 31 from overflowing or undulating.

At this time, when an ultrasonic humidifying means 25 for generating ultrasonic waves according to operation of the trembler 25a is installed to the water supply pipe 36, the atomization is further smoothened. When the opening degrees of the respective valves 26a and 26b are controlled and the steam chamber 21 is respectively connected by the exhaust pipe 44 and the water supply pipe 36, supply of water W and discharge of the steam can be managed.

The atomized water W dispatched to the steam chamber 21 is therefore heated by the heater 22 and is ejected to the steam ejection port 63 formed at the suction head 60 through the steam exhaust pipe 24.

Accordingly, the steam ejected into the steam ejection port 63 is now ejected to the to-be-cleaned floor in a high temperature state to thereby perform sterilization and at the same time, to make it possible to perform separate cleaning of the stains, old dirts and the like by way of operation of the revolving wet cloth 62.

At this time, according to the operation of the revolving wet cloth 62, the collected waste water W1 is sucked into the waste water storage tank 52 along with the dust.

In other words, when the steam is supplied to the periphery of the cloth 62 though the steam ejection port 63, the cloth 62 is rotatively operated to and fro to thereby perform the wet cloth cleaning, and at the same time, the foreign objects smeared into the floor can be removed to thereafter be sucked into the suction port 61 along with the dust and waste water.

The waste water W1 sucked into the waste water storage tank 52 is dropped to an inner floor thereof to thereby be stored, and the air inclusive of the dust is sucked into the tank through a filer entrance 53a formed at an upper side of the filter box 53.

Subsequently, because the foreign objects such as the dust and the like sucked in to the filter box 53 cannot pass through he filter 54 to thereby be stored therein, the purified air which has passed the filter 54 is sucked into the housing 41 though a filter exit 53b by pressure according to the operation of the impellor 42.

Part of the air sucked into the housing 41 is discharged to an outside of the body 10 of the cleaner through the exhaust port 41b formed at one side thereof and balance of the air is discharged to the steam generating means 20 through the exhaust pipe 44.

At this time, because an exhaust valve 45 is controlled by detection of a pressure sensor 46, an even pressure of air is constantly supplied into the exhaust pipe 44.

Meanwhile, when the steam generated by the steam generating means 20 is ejected through the steam ejection port 63 formed under the suction head 60, the steam is ejected to the periphery of the revolving wet cloth 62, to thereby enable the wet cloth cleaning.

Quantity of steam discharged through the steam ejection port 63 can be controlled by a proper control of the flow control valve 35 disposed within the water supply pipe 36 and the exhaust valve 45 disposed within the exhaust pipe 44.

Accordingly, if only the driving means 40 is activated without operation of the steam generating means 20, the dust and the like sucked into the suction pipe 51 are sorted within the filter 54 and the air is discharged through the exhaust port 41b formed at the housing 41 to thereby enable dry cleaning, and if the steam generating means 20 is operated to thereby eject the steam to the periphery of the cloth 62 and the suction port 61, wet cloth cleaning of the stains, old dirts and the like can be possible, in addition to prevention of static electricity phenomenon according to maintenance of proper humidity and at the same time, dry cleaning for performing the sterilization function.

When the water W supply is stopped with the flow control valve 35 closed before the finish of the cleaning, the floor can be fried by the heat generated the heater 22 to thereby obtain an effect of much improved cleaning condition.

A second embodiment of the electric vacuum cleaner according to the present invention will be described in detail with reference to Figures 12, 13, 14 and 15.

In the drawings, the same reference numerals and same nomenclatures are used in the same construction as in the first embodiment, so detailed explanations will be omitted.

In Figures 12 and 13, the water supply pipe 36 connected to the exhaust pipe 44 at a tip thereof is connect the storage 31 at one side thereunder where the water W is stored therein, and a water supply control means 700 for controlling the quantity of supplied water W is disposed a the water supply pipe 36.

The water supply control means 70 is connected at an upper side thereof to a small pipe 71 for supplying quantity of water W evenly into the storage 31, and a storage chamber 72 is formed under the small pipe 71 for temporary storage of water W and for constant maintenance of inner pressure thereof.

A control valve 73 is disposed at a passage 72a formed under the storage chamber 72 in order to control the quantity of water W passing through the inner parts of the passage 72a.

An orifice is formed with the control valve 73 for controlling the quantity of water W supplied by the way of opening and closing of the passage 72a connected to the storage chamber 72 according to operation thereof.

The water supply control means 70 is integrally formed with the passage 72a connected to a lower side of the storage chamber 72, which is not to be taken as limiting. By way of example, as illustrated in Figure 14, the storage chamber 72 and the passage 72a can be separately formed, between which a connecting pipe 74 can be disposed to thereby control the quantity of water W supplied from the storage 31.

Meanwhile, a steam pressure buffering chamber 75 is formed a the upper side of the steam chamber 21, as illustrated Figure 15, in order to temporarily store the steam generated according to the heating by the heater 22 and the same time, to evenly maintain pressure of steam discharged from the exhaust pipe 24.

A nonreturn valve 76 is disposed a the exhaust pipe 44 in order to prevent the steam in the steam chamber 21 from flowing backward thorough the exhaust pipe 44.

The nonreturn valve 76 prevents the counterflow of the steam by closing down the exhaust pipe 44 according as the steam in the steam chamber 21 flows backward to thereby raise a valve member 76a by way of the pressure of the steam.

Unexplained reference numeral 77 in the drawing represents connecting pipe connecting the steam chamber 21 and the steam pressure buffering chamber 75.

Accordingly, when the suction force is activated according to the operation of the driving means 40, the water W supplied though the water supply pipe 36 is ejected by the air discharged from the exhaust pipe 44 to thereby be atomized for supply to the steam chamber 21. The atomized water W supplied to the steam chamber 21 id evaporated by heating of the heater 22 to thereby be infused into the steam pressure buffering chamber 75.

At this time, the steam discharged to the steam pressure buffering chamber 75 is ejected under a constant pressure into the steam ejection port 63 formed under the suction head 60 through the steam pressure buffering chamber 75 and condensed therein is reheated by the heat conducted through the steam chamber 21 and the steam pressure buffering chamber 75 according to the heating by the heater 22, and then is evaporated again, so that genuine steam not mixed with the water W can be supplied to the steam ejection port 63.

Because a small quantity of water W is evenly supplied through the small pipe 71 into the storage chamber 72 at the water supply control means 70, the pressure of water is not only uniformly maintained, but the quantity of water W supplied through the orifice 73a of the control valve 73 can be evenly maintained.

Furthermore, the orifice 73a becomes opened

when connected to the passage 72a according to the operation of the control valve 73a and when the orifice 73a is orthogonally positioned with the passage 72a, the orifice 73a becomes closed to thereby facilitate the control of the quantity of water W supplied to the steam generating means 20.

The nonreturn valve 76 disposed at the exhaust pipe 44 closes the exhaust pipe 44 when the steam within the steam chamber 21 is flowed backward by inner pressure therein to thereby raise the valve member 76a insertedly disposed at the inner side thereof, so that the counter flow of the steam can be prevented.

Accordingly, the water W supplied from the storage 31 is heated by the steam generating means 20 to thereafter be evaporated, and when the steam is infused again into the steam pressure buffering chamber 75, the steam is temporarily stored therein to thereby be ejected port 63 of the suction head 60, so that the quantity of steam supplied to the periphery of the cloth member 62 can be uniformly maintained at all times for easy and even wet cloth cleaning.

Furthermore, the steam heated to high temperature in the steam generating means 20 is ejected into the steam ejection port 63 to thereby perform not only the sterilization but also maintenance of appropriate humidity, and prevention of static electricity phenomenon as well.

As seen from the foregoing, the electric vacuum cleaner according to the present invention can eject high temperature steam to the revolving cloth and a periphery of the suction port to thereby perform sterilization and prevent static electricity phenomenon.

The electric vacuum cleaner according to the present invention also enables a wet cloth cleaning to thereby facilitate cleaning of stains, old dirts and the like.

Accordingly, the electric vacuum cleaner according to the present invention further improves the cleaning effectiveness, and according to the selection of supply or stoppage of water, dry cleaning or wet cleaning can be selectively performed to thereby make it possible to use the cleaner in a most convenient way.

Furthermore, because the supply quantity of the water and ejection amount of steam are evenly realized, steam can be easily generated and the wet cloth cleaning can be further facilitated as well.

Claims

1. A vacuum cleaner including driving means (40, 43) for generation a suction force (40), a source (30) of cleaning fluid (W), mopping means (62) for removing liquid from said floor, a heater (22) for vaporizing the cleaning fluid (W), delivery means (24,36), for delivering cleaning fluid (W) from said source (30) to a floor to be cleaned or the mopping means, wherein the delivery means (24,36) includes a conduit conveying exhaust (44) from the driving means (43) to the heater and an atomizing means (23) for atomizing said cleaning fluid and ejecting it into said conduit.

2. A vacuum cleaner according to claim 1, wherein the source of cleaning fluid comprises a reservoir (31), mounted to the cleaner, for storing a predetermined quantity of liquid.

3. A vacuum cleaner according to claim 1 or 2, including dust collecting means (50) for separating dust from waste water drawn through the suction head.

4. A vacuum cleaner according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the suction head has a suction port (61) and a steam ejection port (63) for ejecting steam generated in the heater onto the periphery of the mopping means (62).

5. A vacuum cleaner according to any preceding claim, wherein the delivery means includes a flow control valve between the source of cleaning fluid and the atomizing means.

6. A vacuum cleaner according to any preceding claim, wherein the delivery means includes a check valve between the atomizing means and the heater.

7. A vacuum cleaner according to any preceding claim, wherein atomizer includes an ultrasonic wave humidifying means (25) having a trembler.

8. A vacuum cleaner according to any preceding claim, wherein the conduit is provided with a valve (45) responsive a pressure sensor (46) for maintaining the exhaust pressure in the conduit at a predetermined level.

9. A vacuum cleaner aaccording to claim 3, wherein the dust collecting means comprises a waste water storage tank (52) for storing waster water drawn through the suction head, and a filter box (53) within the storage tank for removing dirt from the air drawn through the suction head.

10. A vacuum cleaner according to any preceding claim, wherein the delivery means means comprises a pipe (36) connected to the source of cleaning fluid, a buffer chamber (72) for temporarily storing liquid supplied from the pipe and a control valve (73) for controlling the outflow of liquid from the buffer chamber, wherein the pipe is restricted at its outflow (71) into the buffer chamber.

11. A vacuum cleaner aaccording to any preceding claim, wherein the delivery means includes a steam pressure buffering chamber (75) for receiving steam from the heater and discharging it at a uniform pressure.

Patentansprüche

1. Staubsauger mit einer Antriebseinrichtung (40, 43) zur Erzeugung von Saugkraft, einer Quelle (30) für Reinigungsflüssigkeit (W), einer Aufwischeinrichtung (62) zum Entfernen von Flüssigkeit vom Boden, einer Heizvorrichtung (22) zum Verdampfen der Reinigungsflüssigkeit (W) und einer Zuführeinrichtung (24, 36), um einem zu reinigenden Boden oder der Aufwischeinrichtung Reinigungsflüssigkeit (W) aus der Quelle (30) zuzuführen, wobei die Zuführeinrichtung (24, 36) einen Auslaßkanal (44) von der Antriebseinrichtung (43) nach der Heizvorrichtung und eine Zerstäubungseinrichtung (23), um die Reinigungsflüssigkeit zu zerstäuben und sie in den Kanal auszustoßen, enthält.

2. Staubsauger nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Quelle für Reinigungsflüssigkeit ein Reservoir (31) aufweist, das an dem Staubsauger befestigt ist, zum Speichern einer vorbestimmten Flüssigkeitsmenge.

3. Staubsauger nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, mit einer Staubsammeleinrichtung (50) zum Trennen von Staub von durch den Saugkopf gesaugtem Wasser.

4. Staubsauger nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, wobei der Saugkopf eine Saugöffnung (61) und eine Dampfausstoßöffnung (63) zum Ausstoßen von in der Heizvorrichtung erzeugtem Dampf auf die Außenfläche der Aufwischeinrichtung (62) enthält.

5. Staubsauger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Zuführeinrichtung ein Mengenventil zwischen der Quelle für Reinigungsflüssigkeit und der Zerstäubungseinrichtung enthält.

6. Staubsauger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Zuführeinrichtung ein Rückschlagventil zwischen der Zerstäubungseinrichtung und der Heizvorrichtung enthält.

7. Staubsauger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Zerstäubungseinrichtung eine Ultraschall-Befeuchtungseinrichtung (25) mit einem Kontakthammer enthält.

8. Staubsauger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Kanal mit einem Ventil (45) versehen ist, das auf einen Drucksensor (46) anspricht, um den Auslaßdruck im Kanal auf einem vorbestimmten Pegel zu halten.

9. Staubsauger nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Staubsammeleinrichtung einen Schmutzwasser-Speichertank (52) zum Speichern von durch den Saugkopf gesaugtem Schmutzwasser und einen Filterkasten (53) in dem Speichertank zum Entfernen von Schmutz aus der durch den Saugkopf gesaugten Luft aufweist.

10. Staubsauger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Zuführeinrichtung ein Rohr (36), das mit der Quelle für Reinigungsflüssigkeit verbunden ist, eine Pufferkammer (72) zum vorübergehenden Speichern von durch das Rohr zugeführter Flüssigkeit und ein Regelventil (73) zum Regeln des Flüssigkeitsausflusses aus der Pufferkammer aufweist, wobei das Rohr an seinem Ausfluß (71) in die Pufferkammer verjüngt ist.

11. Staubsauger nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Zuführeinrichtung eine Dampfdruck-Pufferkammer (75) enthält, die Dampf von der Heizvorrichtung empfängt und ihn unter gleichförmigem Druck abläßt.

Revendications

1. Aspirateur comprenant un moyen de commande (40, 43) pour la génération d'une force d'aspiration (40), une source (30) de fluide de nettoyage (W), un moyen d'épongeage (62) pour enlever le liquide dudit sol, un élément chauffant (22) pour faire passer à l'état de vapeur le fluide de nettoyage (W), un moyen de distribution (24, 36) pour envoyer ledit fluide de nettoyage (W) de ladite source (30) sur un sol devant être nettoyé ou sur le moyen d'épongeage, le moyen de distribution (24, 32) comprenant un conduit transportant le fluide (44) arrivant dudit moyen de commande (43) sur l'élément chauffant et un moyen d'atomisation (23) pour atomiser ledit fluide de nettoyage et l'éjecter dans ledit conduit.

2. Aspirateur selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la source de fluide de nettoyage consiste en un réservoir (31) monté sur l'aspirateur pour emmagasiner une quantité prédéterminée de liquide.

3. Aspirateur selon la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant un moyen collecteur de poussière (50) pour séparer la poussière du résidu d'eau aspiré par ladite tête d'aspiration.

4. Aspirateur selon la revendication 1 2 ou 3, dans lequel la tête d'aspiration comprend un orifice d'aspiration (61) et un orifice d'éjection de vapeur d'eau (63) pour éjecter la vapeur d'eau générée dans l'élément chauffant à la périphérie du moyen d'épongeage (62).

5. Aspirateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de distribution comprend une vanne de commande d'écoulement située entre la source de fluide de nettoyage et le moyen d'atomisation.

6. Aspirateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de distribution comprend une soupape de retenue entre le moyen d'atomisation et l'élément chauffant.

7. Aspirateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'atomiseur comprend un moyen d'humidification à ondes ultrasonores (25) comprenant un trembleur.

8. Aspirateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le conduit est équipé d'une soupape (45) répondant à un détecteur de pression (46) pour maintenir la pression d'évacuation régnant dans le conduit à un niveau prédéterminé.

9. Aspirateur selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le moyen collecteur de poussière comprend un réservoir (52) d'emmagasinage des résidus d'eau pour loger les résidus d'eau aspirés par la tête d'aspiration, ainsi qu'une boîte filtrante (53) placée dans le réservoir d'emmagasinage pour évacuer la poussière de l'air aspiré par la tête d'aspiration.

10. Aspirateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de distribution comprend un tuyau (36) raccordé à la source de fluide de nettoyage, une chambre tampon (72) pour loger temporairement le liquide arrivant par le tuyau et un robinet de commande (73) pour commander la sortie du liquide de la chambre tampon, le tuyau étant étranglé à la sortie (71) débouchant dans la chambre tampon.

11. Aspirateur selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen de distribution comprend une chambre tampon (75) de réglage de la pression de la vapeur d'eau qui est destinée à réceptionner la vapeur d'eau provenant de l'élément chauffant et à la décharger à une pression uniforme.

FIG.1
(Prior Art)

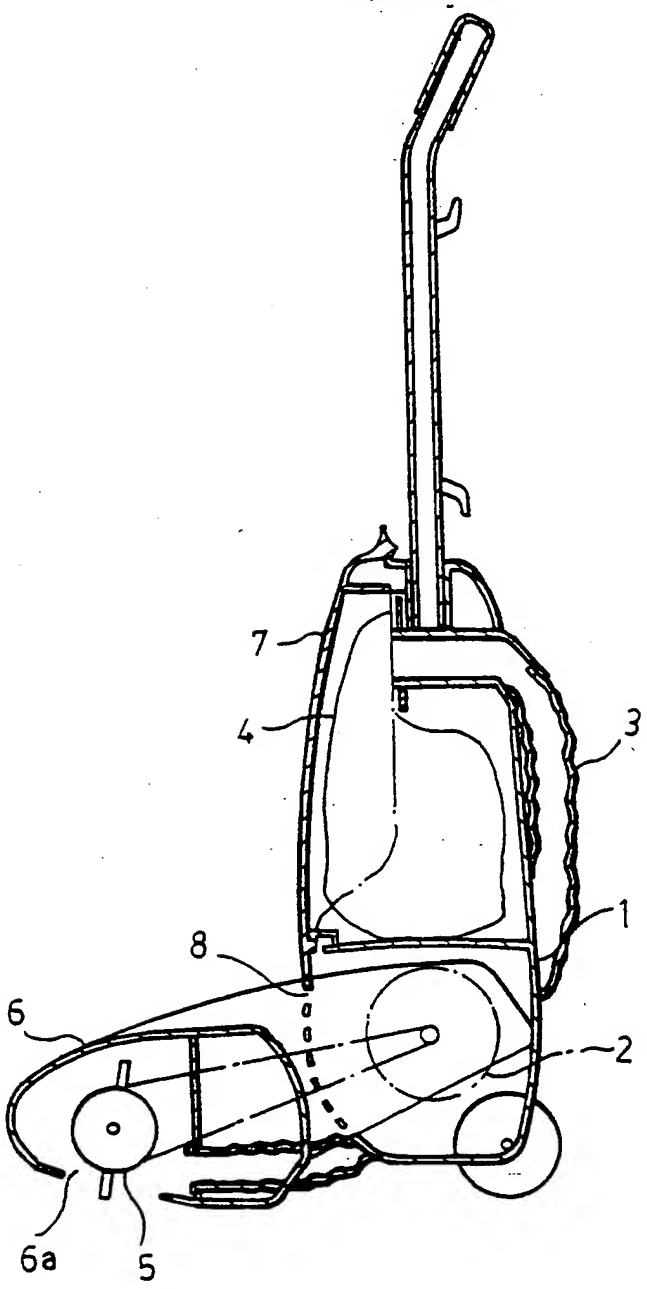

FIG.2

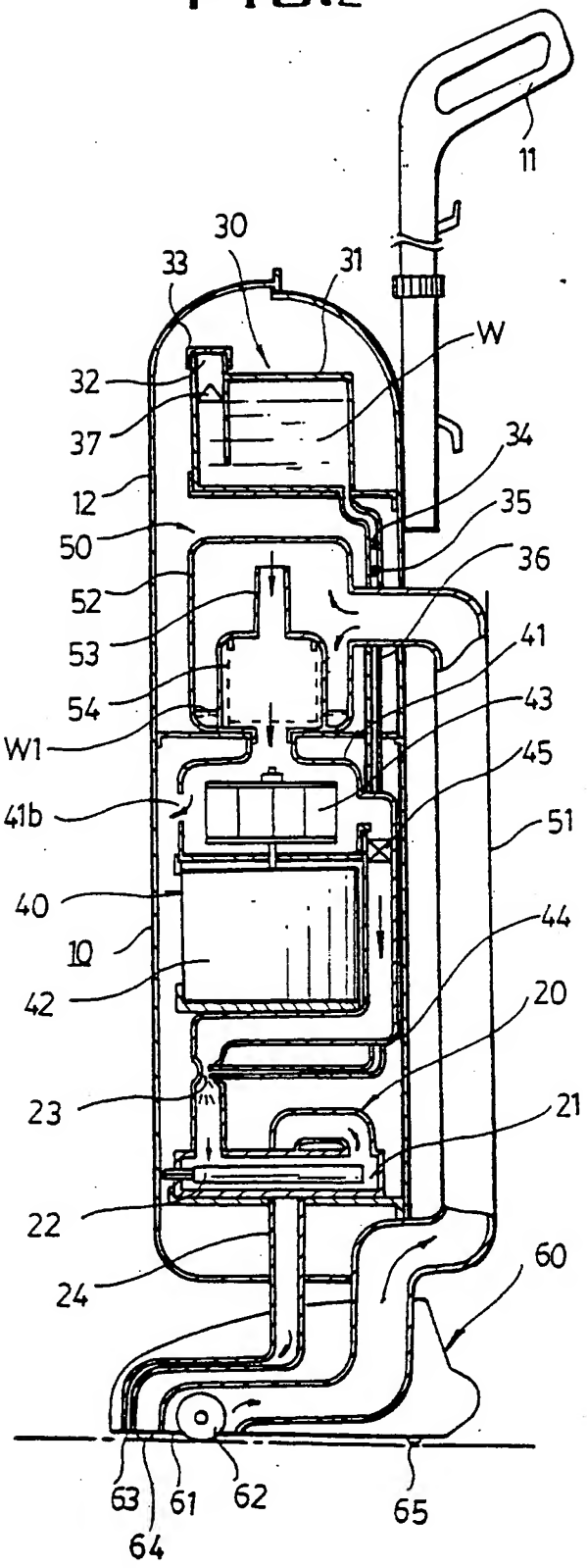
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FIG.3

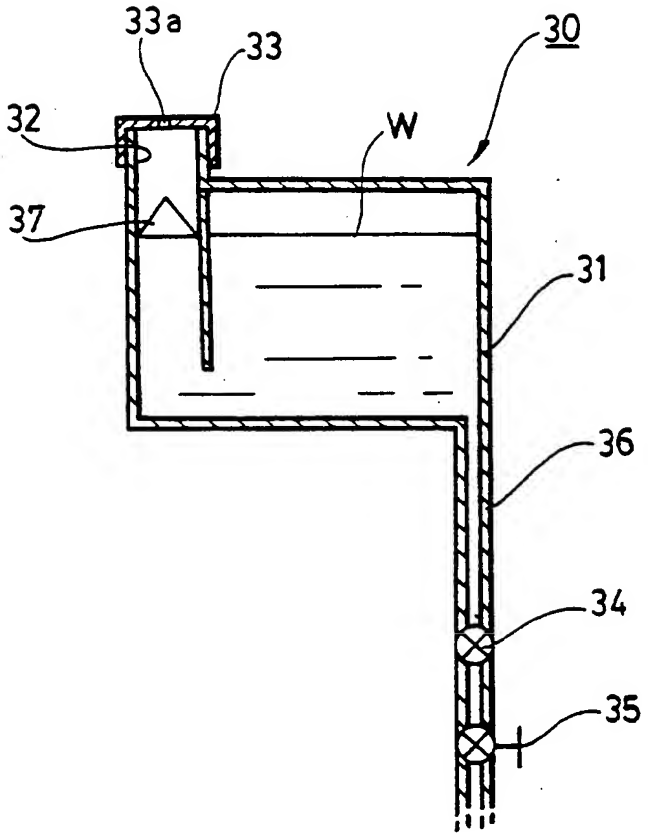

FIG.4

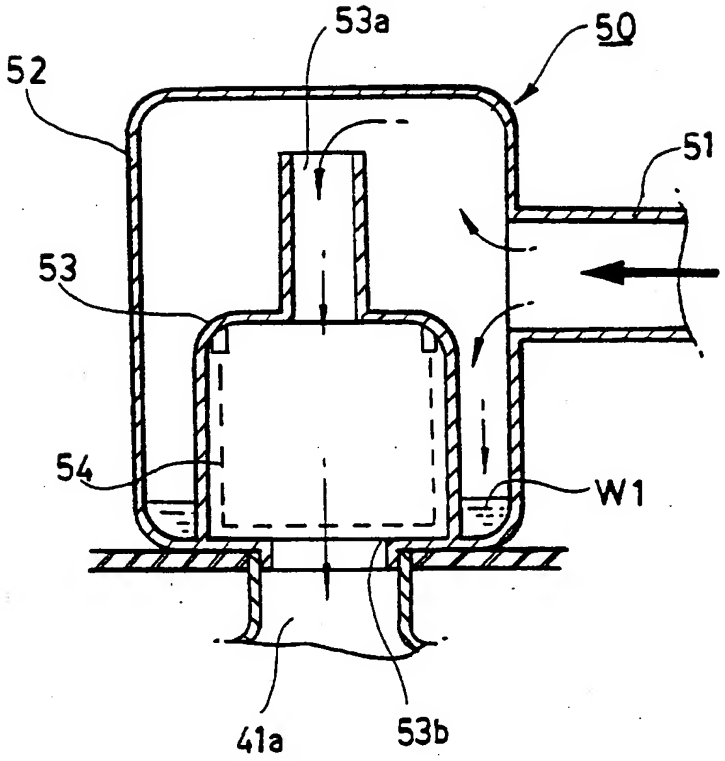

FIG.5

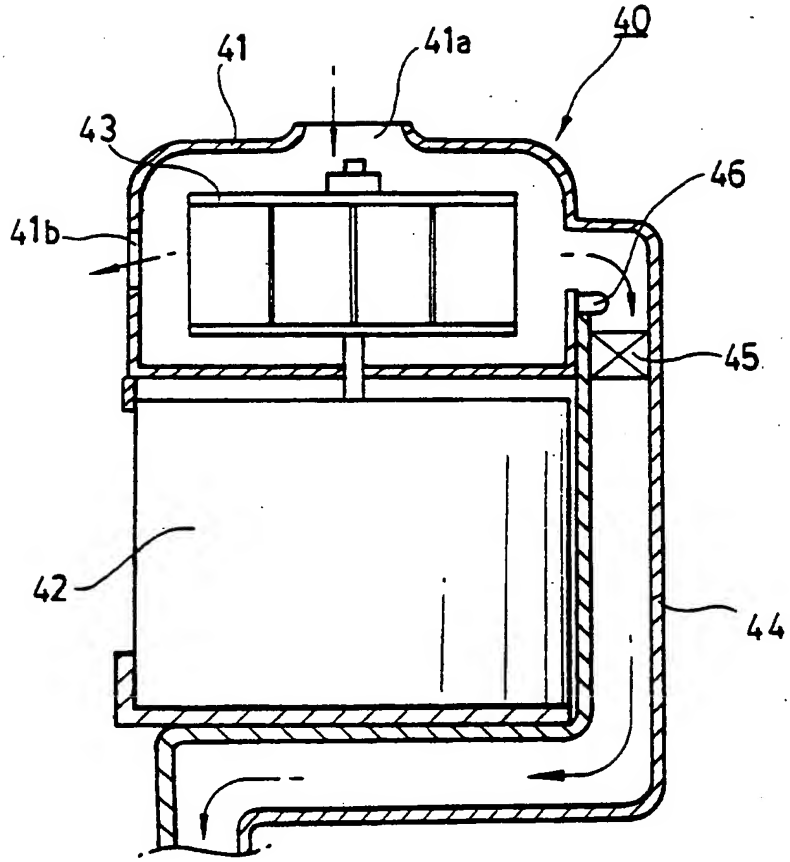

FIG.6

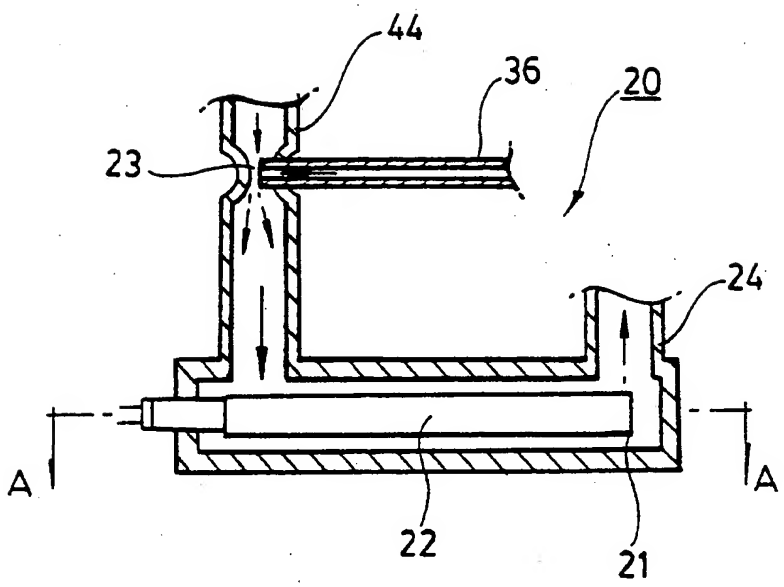

FIG.7

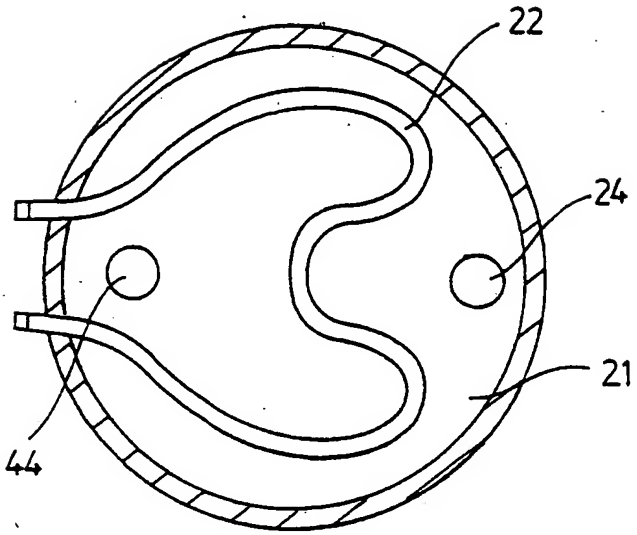

FIG.8

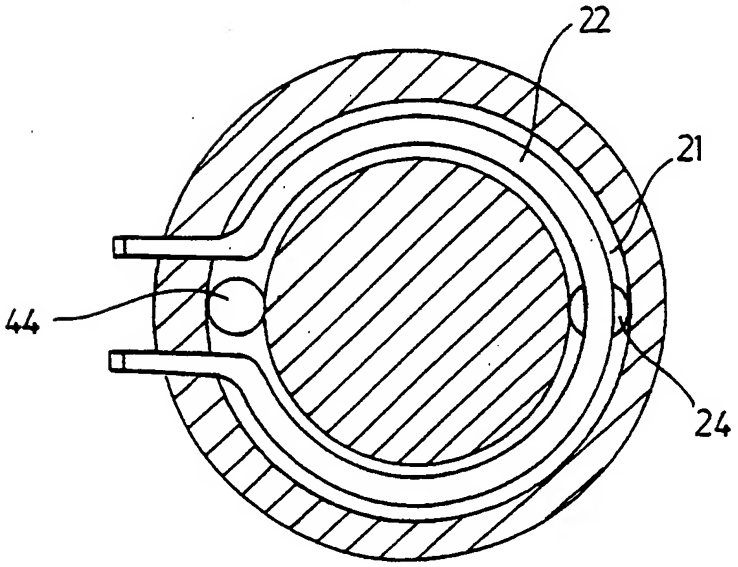

FIG.9

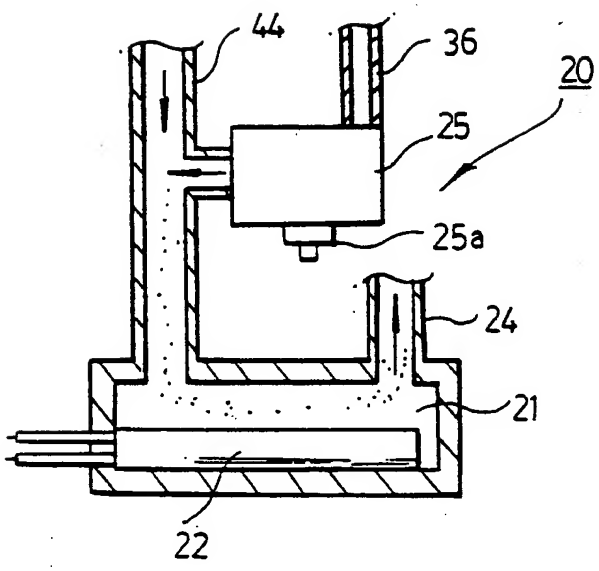

FIG.10

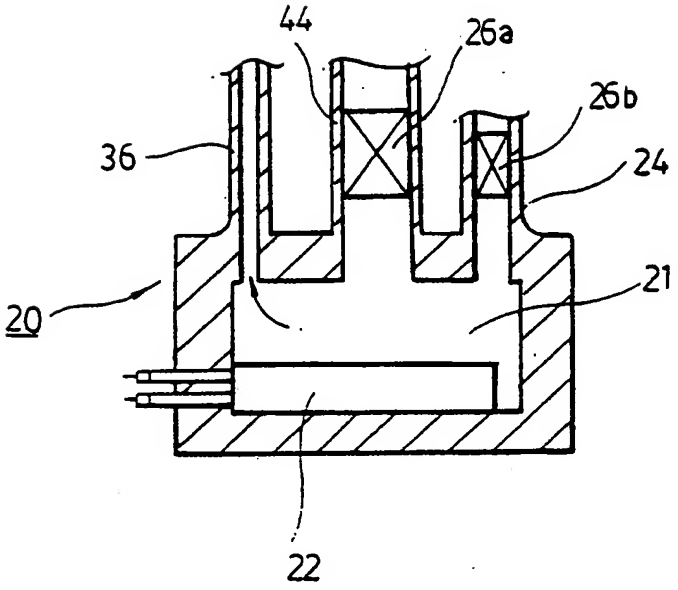

FIG.11(A)

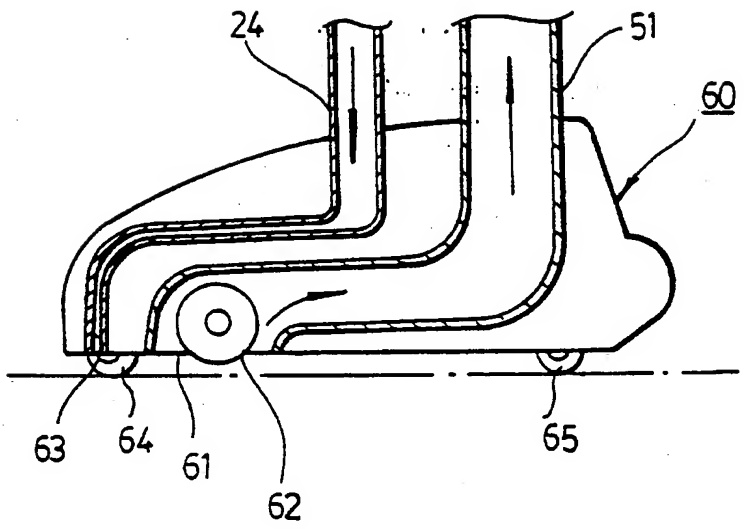

FIG.11(B)

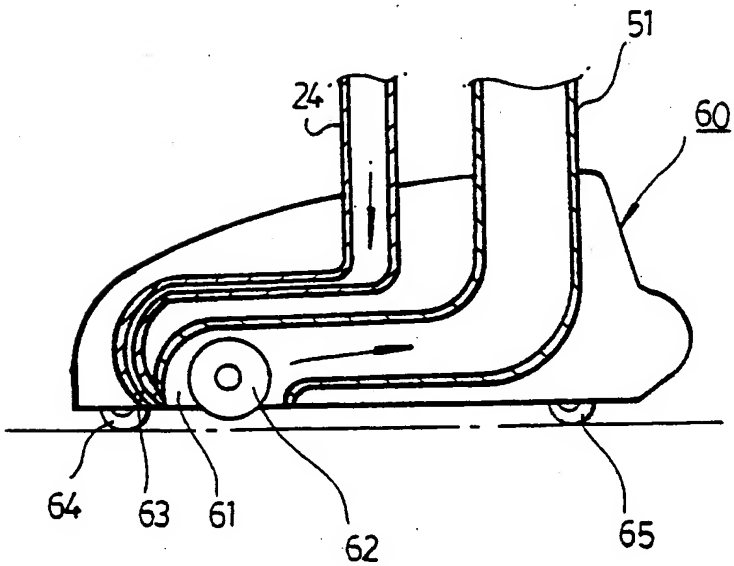

FIG.11(C)

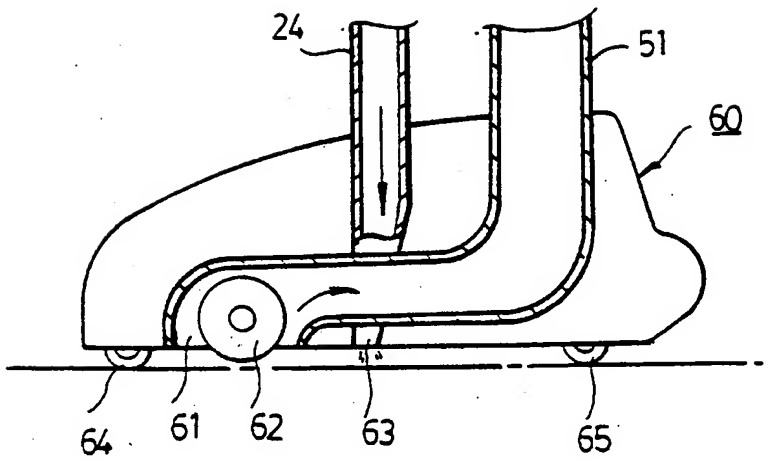

FIG.12

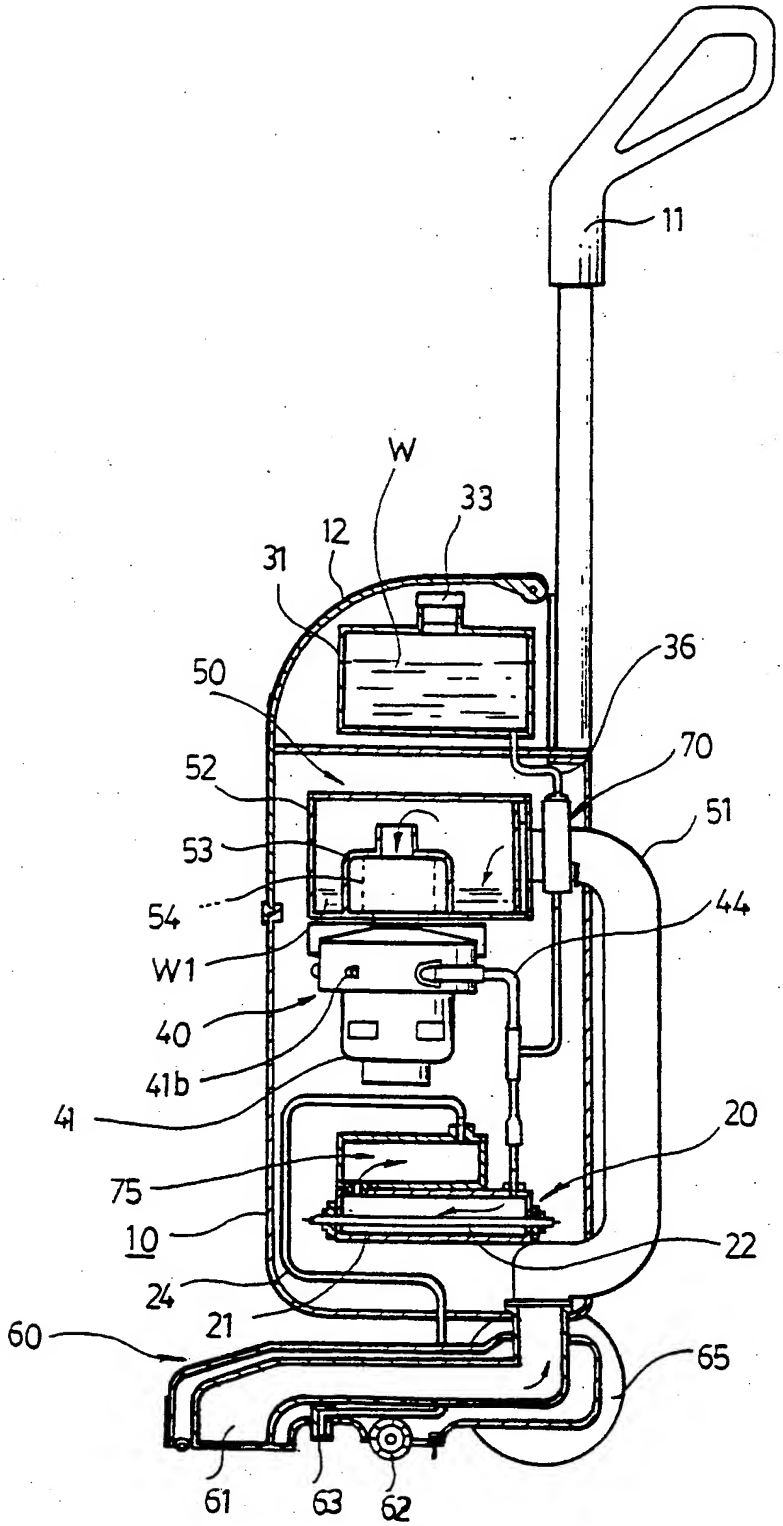
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FIG.13

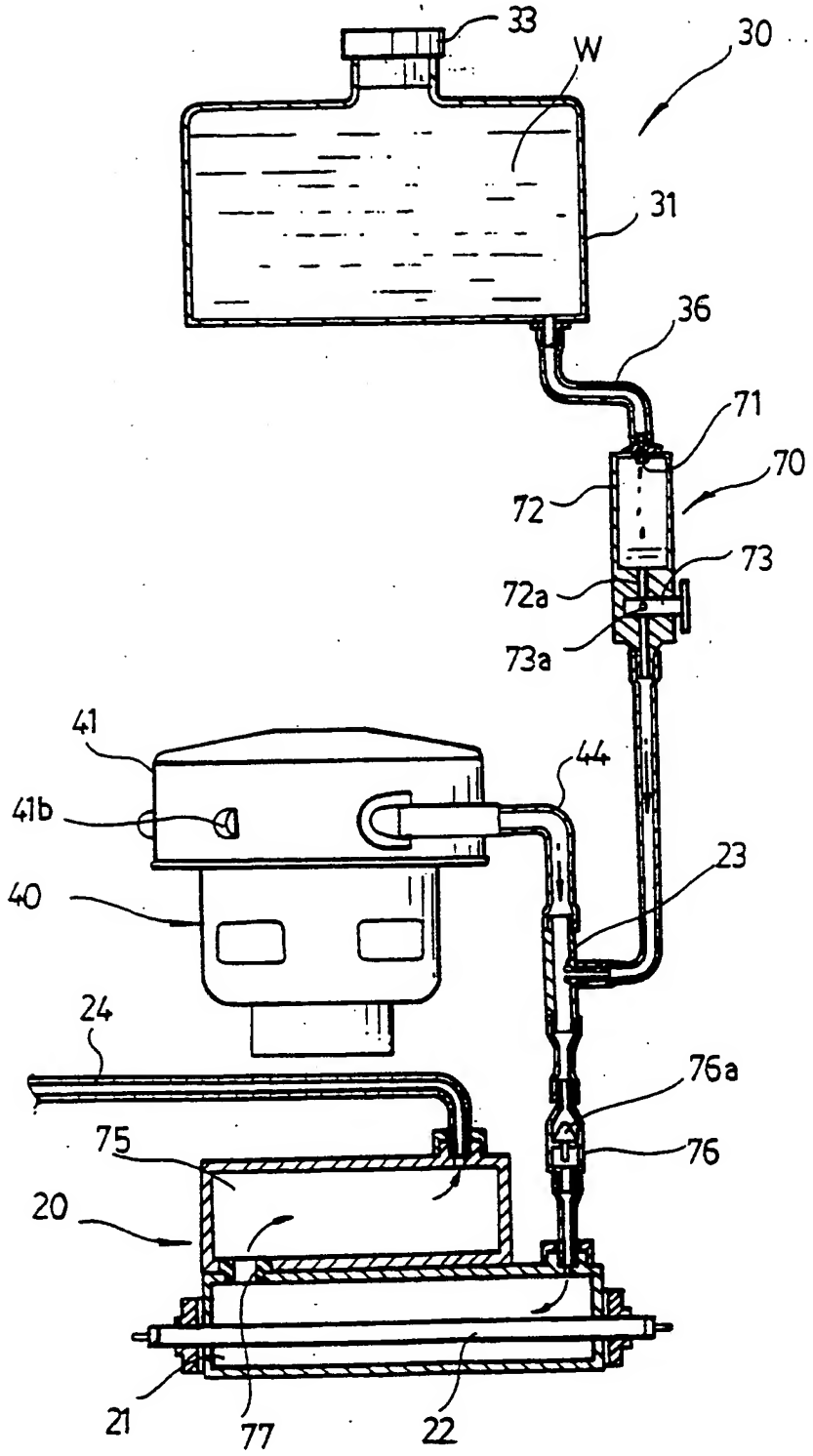
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FIG 14

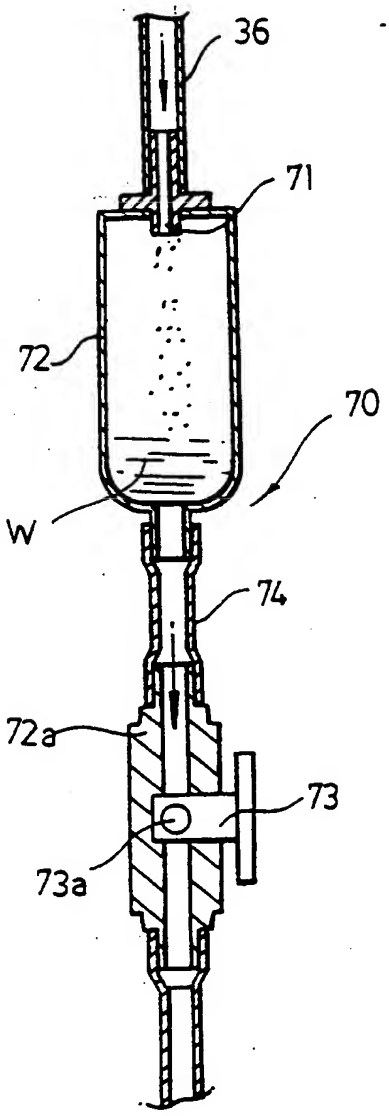

FIG.15